



BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1968

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COMMITTEE CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT 1968

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Worshipful the Mayor (Alderman S. N. Christmas J.P.)
(ex officio Member of the Committee)

CHAIRMAN

Councillor Mrs. V. L. Nevett

ALDERMEN: Mrs. B. E. Balchin, Mrs. R. Coe.

COUNCILLORS: P.E. Balloqui, P.R. Bishopp, Miss K.M. Edwards, M.B.E., T.D., J.P.,
J.E. Lodge, R.M. Scott, Colonel W.M. Stewart, O.B.E.

COUNTY COUNCIL MEMBERS: Mrs. J.E. Christmas, J.P., C.C.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS (District Health Sub-Committee):

Councillor S.C.H. Gibbs, C.C., Mr. M.J. Chitty, J.P., C.C.,
Mrs. V. Hills (representing the Aldershot Voluntary Welfare Committee),
Mrs. S. Hopper (representing the St. Augustine's Child Health Clinic),
Mrs. E. Cook (representing the Military Families Medical Centre),
Mrs. R. Bryan (representing the British Red Cross Society),
Mrs. E. Nash (representing the St. John Ambulance Brigade),
Mrs. D. Newland (representing the Manor Park Child Health Clinic),
Mrs. B. Rundle (representing the Women's Royal Voluntary Service),
and Dr. J. McNutt (General Practitioner).

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AT 31st DECEMBER 1968

Medical Officer of Health:

Divisional School Medical Officer:

N. McNEIL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

Meat and Food Inspector:

Shops Act Inspector:

W. E. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

W. H. M. EDWARDS, M.A.P.H.I.

B. BERRY, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk:

A. C. AYLESBURY

Clerical Assistants:

Miss P. M. JORDAN Miss K. C. ROGERS

Rodent Operator:

W. H. MCGOWAN

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Aldershot,
Hants.

Telephone Number: Aldershot 22441 Ex.21.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to present this, my first Annual Report, on the health of the Borough for the year 1968 for your consideration and acceptance.

I joined the Staff on the 1st August, 1968, taking over from Dr. J. Craig Lindsay who, after serving the Borough as Medical Officer of Health for nearly 37 years, retired at the end of July. In addition I also took over the duties as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District Councils of Farnborough and Fleet and the Hartley Wintney Rural District Council. These duties had previously been carried out by Dr. J. Coutts Milne who retired at the same time as Dr. J. Craig Lindsay.

The statistical data given at the commencement of this Report shows that the population of the Borough conforms very much to the National picture and there are no unusual features to which to draw your attention. The population again increased from 36,080 in 1967 to 37,820. The birth rate was slightly higher than the National Average whilst the death rate was a little lower. Regrettably thirteen infants under one year of age died in the Borough which, however, is lower than in 1967 and still below the National Average per thousand live births; reference was made in the Annual Report for 1967 to this sad loss of life but solutions to many of the problems surrounding infant mortality are certainly not easy to find.

Reference to the table setting out the causes of death shows that the main causes were cancer and heart disease. However, nine deaths were also caused by motor vehicle accidents, which one feels could have been avoided if more care was taken by the ever increasing numbers of road users.

The New District General Hospital to be built at Frimley Park and which will serve the Aldershot area is scheduled to open in 1972. The work of planning the hospital is far advanced and building should start in the near future. The hospital will contain 550 beds (acute 306, intensive therapy 8, maternity 86, children 30, geriatric 50, psychiatric 50 and infectious diseases 20), together with 20 beds for day patients. The hospital will contain a Major Accident Centre providing a twenty-four hour service for all types of emergency cases. The hospital has been planned on the basis of co-ordination and co-operation between the three branches of the Health Service and it is expected that General Practitioners will play a considerable role in staffing some departments of the hospital. The Local Authority Health and Welfare Services will require to augment their present service in order to meet the increased demands which will be placed upon them by the early discharge of patients to their own homes.

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board propose to recommend the closure of the Aldershot General Hospital and Northfield Hospital together with other hospitals in the surrounding districts once the new District General Hospital at Frimley is in use. Although there can be no future for the Aldershot General Hospital or Northfield Hospital as modern hospitals, it would seem a great pity if the buildings were completely closed and it is obvious that at least one of the two hospitals could provide much needed welfare accommodation for elderly people who are no longer able to care for themselves in their own homes, or special facilities for handicapped children.

The Aldershot Health Centre is to be built on the Warburg Site and this Health Centre will provide accommodation for some thirteen local General Practitioners together with accommodation for the Local Health Authority staff and Ancillary Services. Building should commence on the site for the Health Centre in the not too distant future.

Area Meetings of the School Medical Officers and the Health Visitors were held during the year. A syllabus of Health Education talks for schools was prepared, programmes arranged and talks given in several schools. The enthusiasm of Miss Pitcairn-Jones, the County Health Education Officer, was largely responsible for the success of these programmes, and this has led to an increased interest in the subject in local schools. Lectures were also given to various groups during the year, in particular to the organisers of Day Nurseries, the North East Hampshire Pre-School Play Groups Association, the Hampshire County Council Course for Medical Secretaries arranged at Farnborough Technical College, a Schools Careers Convention, and on the subject of Community Care at a Forum arranged for Nursing Staff at Farnham Hospital.

A detailed survey of an area of the town which might prove suitable for the modernisation of the older houses using the Improvement Grants that are now available, has been carried out at the request and with the co-operation of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. This survey was coupled with a Social Survey of the residents of the houses to ascertain the average age and the suitability of the present housing and also the level of provision of Local Authority Services such as the Home Help Service and the Meals on Wheels Service. This detailed survey has revealed that a very large percentage of the inhabitants of the area selected are elderly. At least 50% of these elderly residents are living in houses of the older terraced type with steep stairs which are clearly unsuitable for their needs. It was interesting to note that of the 150 residents over 60 years of age living in this area not one availed themselves of the Meals on Wheels Service, and of this number only one had the service of a Home Help. Although no-one will deny that people should be encouraged to look after themselves as long as possible and that younger relatives should be encouraged to help their elderly relations, nevertheless, it is clear from this survey that a proportion of the more elderly residents, especially the ones living alone and with no relatives to help, would benefit from supporting Community Services.

The number of Home Helps employed in the Borough has steadily declined from a total of 61 in 1964 to 23 in 1968. The population of Aldershot is 37,820 and the Town being one of the older towns in the North East of Hampshire contains a larger percentage of more elderly people than some of the surrounding districts. This fact, taken in conjunction with the fact that the new District General Hospital at Frimley will be discharging patients to their own homes sooner than was the custom in the past, will lead I believe to a very real need to urgently expand the present Community Services and in particular the Home Help Service.

Many welfare problems were dealt with during the year largely by the good will and co-operation between the County Welfare Department, the Health Department staff and the Housing Department staff. Although it is a pleasure to record this most active and friendly co-operation, I do feel that a better local service could be provided if and when the recommendations of the Seeborn Report are implemented, and a Director of Social Work is appointed for the area. It is desirable that the same Authority should be responsible for Health, Welfare and Housing as recommended in The Report of the Royal Commission on Local Government.

In view of recent national publicity regarding Poultry Processing Plants, a most detailed survey and investigation of one of the largest Poultry Processing Plants in the country situated in the Town was carried out with the active co-operation of the Director of the Public Health Laboratory. This work involved a greatly increased work load of all members of the Health Department, but it is evident that the work was worth while in view of certain important modifications and checks which have now been instituted and which should result in a general improvement in standards which, one should add, is desired by the Management of the Processing Plant in addition to satisfying our own requirements.

I would like to record my appreciation of the very great help and encouragement so freely given by the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee and also record my very great thanks to all the members of the Public Health Department staff, in particular Mr. Roberts, Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Aylesbury, the Chief Clerk and Miss Jordan, my Secretary, for their very great help and devotion to duty and for having so cheerfully coped with the increasing burden and responsibility which was placed upon them as I am only able to devote a small amount of my time to the Borough of Aldershot in view of my other commitments.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

N. McNEIL,

Medical Officer of Health.

A N N U A L R E P O R T
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1968
V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

Estimated population for mid-year 1968 (including non-civilian) ...	37,820
Comparability Factor - Births	0.92
Deaths	1.36

LIVE BIRTHS						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	363	330	693
Illegitimate ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	24	19	43
Total						387	349	736

Birth rate per 1,000 population (live Births) (standardised)	17.9
Birth rate per 1,000 population (live births) (crude) ...	19.5
(National Rate per 1,000 population) (standardised)	16.9

STILL BIRTHS						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Illegitimate ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total						4	3	7

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) ...	9.0
(National Rate per 1,000 total 14.3)	

						Male	Female	Total
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	391	352	743

DEATHS						Male	Female	Total
Deaths from all causes ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	166	142	306
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude) ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.1
Death rate per 1,000 population (standardised) ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.9
National rate per 1,000 population ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.9
Deaths of Infants under one year of age						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13
Illegitimate ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total						9	4	13

Death Rate of Infants under one year

All infants per 1,000 Live Births	18.0
(National Rate 18.0)	
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	18.8

Death of Infants under four weeks					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total					6	2	8

Death Rate of Infants under four weeks per 1,000 Live Births ... 10.9
(National Rate 12.3)

Deaths of Infants under one week					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total					4	2	6

Death Rate of Infants under one week per 1,000 Live Births ... 8.3
(National Rate 10.5)

Still Births and Deaths under one week combined per 1,000
Live and Still Births ... 17.5
(National Rate 25.0)

Illegitimate Live Births percentage of total Live Births ... 5.8%

Maternal Deaths ... Nil

Number of domestic houses and flats at 31.3.69. ... 8,158
Number of Commercial Premises ... 1,038
Number of licenced premises (excluding Off-Licences) ... 51
Other Premises ... 204
Total Rateable Value (31st March, 1969) ... £1,579,459
Acreage: Civil - 1,431. S.Camp - 2,745. Total - 4,176.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASE

Cause of Death								Males	Females	Total
1.	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
2.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
3.	Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
4.	Malignant Neoplasm - stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
5.	Malignant Neoplasm - lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	21
6.	Malignant Neoplasm - breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	4	4
7.	Malignant Neoplasm - uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	2	2
8.	Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
9.	Other malignant neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	25
10.	Benign and unsuspected neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
11.	Diabetes mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
12.	Other endocrine etc. diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
13.	Anaemias	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	2	2
14.	Other diseases of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	4	4
15.	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
16.	Hypertensive disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
17.	Ischaemic heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	24	69
18.	Other forms of heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	20
19.	Cerebrovascular disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	25	35
20.	Other disease of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
21.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
23.	Bronchitis and emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	17
24.	Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	-	3
26.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
27.	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
28.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
29.	Other diseases of digestive system	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
30.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	2	2
31.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
32.	Other diseases, genito-urinary system	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
33.	Congenital anomalies	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
34.	Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
35.	Other causes of perinatal mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
36.	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	2	2
37.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
38.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
39.	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
40.	All other external causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
								166	142	308

Deaths from Lung Cancer

	Males	Females	Total
1965	13	4	17
1966	21	-	21
1967	16	4	20
1968	18	3	21

The death rate from lung cancer continues to be high. The relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer has been convincingly demonstrated. It is very unusual to find anyone dying from lung cancer who has not smoked cigarettes. It is disappointing to record that despite the fact that the majority of the population must be aware of the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, nevertheless, a large proportion of the population still prefer to smoke cigarettes. Clearly a great deal more Health Education is required to convince the public that it is in their own interests to stop smoking cigarettes.

INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, Part III and the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulation 1968, brought about changes in the notification procedure and also changes in the Infectious Diseases to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. The Infectious Diseases now to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health are:-

Acute encephelitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery	Tetanus
(amoebic or bacillary)	Tuberculosis
Infective jaundice	Typhoid fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping cough
Malaria	Yellow fever
Measles	

Notification of the following diseases are no longer required:-

Acute influenzal pneumonia	Erysipelas
Acute primary pneumonia	Membranous croup
Acute rheumatism	Puerperal pyrexia

The following table gives details of the Infectious Diseases occurring during the year and with the comparable tables for the previous three years.

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Measles	271	123	208	81
Whooping cough	9	4	5	11
Scarlet fever	4	5	2	-
Malaria (Camp)	1	1	1	-
Dysentery	10	6	7	21
Meningococcal infection	-	1	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	6	3	5	15
Pneumonia	-	2	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	1	-	-	-
Acute encephalitis - infective	-	-	-	-
- post-infective	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis - paralytic	-	-	-	-
- non-paralytic	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	1	-	-
Food poisoning	1	1	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-
Pulmonary tuberculosis	10	9	7	8
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	1	-	1	1

HOSPITAL SERVICES

CIVIL:

Aldershot Hospital:

General	30 beds
Maternity	24 beds
Children	12 beds

Outpatients Department includes Surgical (including plastic and oral surgery), Medical, Gynaecological, Ante-natal, E.N.T., Paediatric, Ophthalmic, Dental, Special Treatment (V.D.), Psychiatric and Pathological facilities.

Northfield Hospital (admits military personnel):

Acute Medical Ward ...	14 beds (6male, 8 female)
Infectious Diseases ...	24 beds
Chronic Sick Ward ...	16 beds (female)

Chest Clinic - covering adjoining areas of Hampshire and Surrey.

MILITARY (admits civilian personnel):

Cambridge Hospital ...	350 beds
Louise Margaret Hospital .	50 beds

TUBERCULOSIS

The table immediately below gives details of the numbers of cases of tuberculosis notified to the Department during the year and the figures for the preceding four years for comparative purposes.

			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1964	...	...	9	1	1	1
1965	...	...	7	3	1	-
1966	...	...	8	1	-	-
1967	...	...	3	4	1	-
1968	...	...	7	1	-	1

The Mobile Mass Radiography Unit of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board made weekly visits to the Town on Monday mornings from 11 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. It is located in Station Approach, Aldershot, where it is easily accessible to the public.

The following table gives full details of the Unit in Aldershot during the year under review:-

	Number Examined			Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Primary Lung Cancer	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females
Referred by General Practitioner	1,056	764	1,820	2	1	7	1
General Public (includes arrangements made for personnel to visit from factories etc.)	544	583	1,127	-	-	-	-
			<u>2,947</u>				

The number of patients referred to the Mass Radiography Unit by General Practitioners shows an increase from 1,566 in 1967 to 1,820 in 1968. This number referred by General Practitioners together with the numbers of the general public attending is quite satisfactory. In addition the Mass Radiography Unit provides an extremely valuable service in screening contacts of patients who have been found to be suffering from active tuberculosis. It is a pleasure to record the excellent co-operation which the Director of the Mobile Mass Radiography Unit affords to the Borough not only to the local General Practitioners but also to the Public Health Department.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION PROCEDURES
DURING THE YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1968.

The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation has recently revised the recommended schedules of vaccination and immunisation procedures in childhood. This recommendation has been accepted by the Standing Medical Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council and the Ministry of Health.

The new recommendations are detailed in the table below:-

AGE	PROPHYLACTIC	INTERVAL	NOTES
During the first year of life.	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine. (First dose)		The earliest age at which the first dose should be given is 3 months, but a better general immunological response can be expected if the first dose is delayed to 6 months of age.
	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine. (Second dose)	Preferably after an interval of 6-8 weeks.	
	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral Polio vaccine. (Third dose)	Preferably after an interval of 6 months	
During the second year of life.	Measles vaccination.	After an interval of not less than 3-4 weeks.	While the second year is recommended for routine vaccination against smallpox, in individual cases and if special circumstances call for it, vaccination against smallpox may be carried out during the first year.
	Smallpox vaccination.	After an interval of not less than 3-4 weeks.	
At 5 years of age or school entry.	Diph/Tet and oral Polio vaccine or Diph/Tet/Polio vaccine. Smallpox revaccination.		With the exception of smallpox revaccination these may be given, if desired, at 3 years of age to children entering nursery schools attending day nurseries or living in children's homes.
Between 10 and 13 years of age	B. C. G. vaccine		For tuberculin negative children.
At 15-19 years of age or on leaving school.	Polio vaccine (Oral or inactivated). Tetanus toxoid. Smallpox revaccination.		

It will be seen that measles vaccination in childhood has been introduced for the first time in this country and a large number of children

who had not developed measles were vaccinated during the year. Details of the numbers vaccinated with the measles vaccine are contained in the table set out below.

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Immunisation,
Poliomyelitis Vaccination and Measles Vaccination

The following tables show the work carried out during the year.

COMPLETED PRIMARY COURSES

TYPE OF VACCINE	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961/64	Under 16	
TRIPLE ANTIGEN	236	477	35	11	20	6	785
DIPH/TETANUS	1	3	2	-	7	4	17
POLIO. (ORAL)	217	493	22	14	31	8	785
MEASLES	1	78	63	55	245	6	448

REINFORCING DOSES

TYPE OF VACCINE	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961/64	Under 16	
TRIPLE ANTIGEN	5	86	291	94	487	187	1160
DIPH/TETANUS	-	1	-	1	142	11	155
POLIO. (ORAL)	6	19	57	44	328	155	709

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The following statistics set out the number of primary and re-vaccinations against smallpox carried out during the year.

	M O N T H S				Y E A R S			TOTAL
	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1 year	2-4	5-15	
Primary Vaccinations	8	6	3	17	422	159	36	651
Re-vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	77	246	323

General Practitioners	383
A.C.M.O's	189
Army Doctors	402
TOTAL VACCINATIONS	974

It is encouraging to record that the number of young children vaccinated against smallpox increased very considerably this year as compared to 1967. A total of 651 primary vaccinations having been carried out as compared to 434 in 1967 and a total of 323 revaccinations as compared to 160 in 1967. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 974 as compared to 594 in 1967. In this total is included 402 vaccinations carried out by the Service Medical Officers. The number of vaccinations carried out by Service Medical Officer increased from 267 in 1967 to 402 in 1968. The majority of the primary vaccinations were carried out between the first and second year of life as recommended by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation.

MORTUARY

The following figures show the total number of subjects admitted to the Mortuary during the year.

Total number of subjects admitted to Mortuary	...	179
Cases admitted from the Borough of Aldershot	...	45
Cases admitted from outside the Borough	... ..	134
Number of Post Mortems held	... ..	176
Cases admitted no Post Mortems held	... ..	3

The above table shows an increase in the work carried out at the Mortuary during the year, and again Aldershot Borough Council have, in spite of difficulties, provided an up-to-date service for this North Eastern area of Hampshire. As explained in previous Annual Reports it was never intended that subjects would be sent into this small Mortuary from such a large area.

Once again it was not possible for financial reasons to carry out during the year the intended improvements at the Mortuary, but it is hoped that funds will soon be made available to enable a new car port and other work to be done.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

Description	Purpose	Where Held	Times	By Whom Held
Child Welfare Centres	Child Welfare	Manor Park House	Every Wednesday All day	Hampshire County Council
Ante-Natal	Examination and supervision of expectant mothers	Percy Illingworth	Mondays 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
		Wesley Hall, Queens Road.	Fridays All day	Hampshire County Council
		Manor Park House	Thursdays 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Immunisation Clinic	Relaxation Classes	Manor Park House	Tuesdays 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
				Hampshire County Council
School Health Clinic	Protection of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and also polio-myelitis vaccination	School Clinic	1st Wednesday in month. 2 - 3.30 p.m.	Hampshire County Council (Aldershot Borough Council acting as agent)
School Health Clinic	Treatment of minor ailments and medical inspection	School Clinic	Normally by appointment	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Dental Clinic	Dental treatment of children	School Clinic	Mondays, Tuesdays Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays	Hampshire County Council
Ophthalmic Clinic	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles	Aldershot Hospital	First 2 Thursdays in month and every Friday afternoon. By appointment only.	Regional Hospital Board
Audiology Clinic	Investigation of hearing defects	School Clinic	By appointment only.	Part Hampshire County Council part South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS - continued

Description	Purpose	Where Held	Times	By Whom Held
Audiometric Clinic Hearing Test	Hearing Testing of school children Diagnosis of defective hearing in infants	School Clinic Manor Park House	By appointment only By appointment only	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority) Hampshire County Council
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance	Manor Park House	Every other Tuesday and all day Wednesday By appointment only By appointment only	Hampshire County Council
Speech Therapy Clinic Chest Clinic	Correct of speech defects Examination of suspected cases of Tuberculosis	School Clinic Northfield Hospital	Clinic:- Mondays 9.15 a.m. Tuesdays 9.15 a.m. & 2 p.m. Thursdays 9.15 a.m. New Patients:- Mondays 11 a.m. Emergencies:- Thursdays 11.30 a.m. By appointment only 2nd Monday in month at 2.30 p.m.	Hampshire County Council Regional Hospital Board
Bronchitic Clinic Special Clinic	B. C. G. Treatment of cases of bronchitis Treatment of venereal disease	Northfield Hospital Northfield Hospital Aldershot General Hospital	Males:- Mondays 12.- 1 p.m. Wednesdays 4 - 6 p.m. Females:- Mondays 11 - 12 noon Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m. First and third Thursday in month and all day Friday By appointment only By appointment only	Regional Hospital Board Regional Hospital Board Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control	Manor Park House		Women's Voluntary Organisation
Cervical Cytology Clinic	Early detection of cancer of the neck of the womb	Manor Park House		Hampshire County Council

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(1) Water Supply

The following information, which was kindly supplied by the Chief Engineer, Mid-Wessex Water Company, Frimley Green, is set out in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/69.

- (a) The sources supplying the locality are all underground in the chalk and lower greensand formations. All are subject to treatment, and regular examination has shown that the processes are continually effective in producing a water suitable for public supply purposes.

There have been no restrictions whatsoever regarding quantity.

- (b) Immediate remedial measures would be initiated if sampling revealed contamination of a treated water, and frequently also with sub standard samples of raw water. Reservoirs and taps in distribution are examined regularly, and new mains as laid are chlorinated, and sampled before being passed for supply purposes.
- (c) (i) The number of supplies at 31.12.68. was 8,764,
(ii) The figure for standpipes would be nil.
- (d) The fluoride content is low, the range being 0.1 - 0.2 p.p.m.
- (e) Samples of raw and treated waters are examined weekly, the results being forwarded to you monthly. The figures for bacteriological examinations for 1968 are:-

	<u>Number Tested</u>	<u>% Highly Satisfactory</u>
Treated water at Head Works	106	100
Raw waters before treatment	<u>263</u>	
	<u>369</u>	

The apparent emphasis on raw waters is because the supply is derived from several local sources.

The waters are virtually constant in chemical composition, but chemical analyses are undertaken regularly, and full mineral analyses of each particular source carried out about once a year.

- (f) The waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

(2) Hardness of Water 1968

Regular analyses have been carried out in order to chart the total hardness of water in the Borough. The following results have been obtained:-

					<u>Parts per million</u>	
					<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
January	...	...	...	...	240	184
February	...	...	...	...	172	212
March	...	...	...	...	346	184
April	...	...	...	...	168	186
May	...	...	...	...	184	196
June	...	...	...	...	-	-
July	...	...	...	...	204	242
August	...	...	...	...	180	220
September	...	...	...	...	192	177
October	...	...	...	...	-	-
November	...	...	...	...	186	184
December	...	...	...	...	256	352

(3) Swimming Baths and Pools

The large open air pool and indoor swimming pool provided by the Corporation satisfy the needs of the public. They are provided with filtration and chlorination plant and samples were taken regularly. The indoor training pool has proved a boon to local school children and is used to its fullest capacity.

The Borough Surveyor kindly supplied the following reports on:-

1. Drainage and Sewerage

Sewage Disposal

Technical staff changes and shortages during much of the year have delayed the programme of design work for the ten new biological filters and two new humus tanks planned for Phase III of the Sewage Works Reconstruction Scheme.

Regarding the disposal of the digested sewage sludge, the contract for its removal by tanker is proceeding satisfactorily.

Sewerage

In September last the exceptionally heavy rainfalls caused flooding in many parts of the town. Flood relief schemes are now being prepared for the Cranmore Lane/Kings Road area, also for the Boxalls Lane area.

Certain flood relief measures have already been carried out in the Deadbrook Lane area.

2. Housing (all types) completed during 1968

			Council		Private	Enterprise
			Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats
January	...	...	-	8	-	-
February	...	...	9	22	-	-
March	...	...	38	52	-	-
April	...	...	-	-	9	9
May	...	...	-	-	2	-
June	..	...	-	-	-	-
July	..	...	-	-	3	-
August	...	...	-	1	4	-
September	...	...	-	4	12	-
October	...	...	-	4	1	-
November	...	...	-	20	5	-
December	...	...	-	18	6	-
TOTALS			47	129	42	9

LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSING

Analysis and Summary of Housing Applications
(following pages)

ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS FOR HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

CIVILIAN CASES	Single	Childless Couples	C H I L D R E N												Aged Couples	Widows	TOTAL
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1 In Rooms in Borough Working in Borough	31	51	90	37	12	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	48	278
2 In Rooms in Borough Working outside Borough	14	40	52	14	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	131
3 In Rooms outside Borough Working in Borough	11	21	27	8	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	75
4 In Rooms outside Borough Working outside Borough	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
5 Tenant in Borough Working in Borough	10	17	43	24	11	6	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	16	30	161
6 Tenant in Borough Working outside Borough	3	6	10	9	9	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
7 Tenant outside Borough Working in Borough	1	1	7	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
8 Tenant outside Borough Working outside Borough	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
9 Living in Military Quarters	-	4	9	13	7	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
10 Husband & wife living apart due to housing position	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
11 Royal Navy	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
12 Caravans	2	11	9	13	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	39
DI Driving Instructors	1	12	14	18	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
P Police	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	74	165	264	144	59	24	9	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	21	81	849
SERVICE CASES	1	32	76	171	114	49	26	18	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	491

SUMMARY OF HOUSING APPLICATIONS

	YEAR	Single	Childless Couples	C H I L D R E N												Aged Couples	Widows	TOTAL
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
CIVILIAN	1944/62	2	2	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	22
	1963	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9
	1964	3	4	3	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	25
	1965	1	2	28	16	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	58
	1966	6	13	67	54	12	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	17	175
	1967	18	51	76	30	17	8	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	228
	1968	44	92	85	33	19	10	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	37	332
	TOTAL	74	165	264	144	59	24	9	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	21	81	849
DEFERRED CASES	TOTAL	19	40	54	49	16	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	207
SERVICE CASES	1944/62	-	2	11	14	11	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
	1963	-	7	6	17	11	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	53
	1964	-	1	6	18	10	9	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	53
	1965	-	8	14	34	25	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
	1966	-	5	12	28	22	6	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
	1967	-	4	16	38	28	15	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
	1968	1	5	11	22	7	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
	TOTAL	1	32	76	171	114	49	26	18	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	491

The above details regarding the housing position in the Borough, being of considerable health significance, are supplied through the kind co-operation of the Housing Department.

SECTION PREPARED BY
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

INTRODUCTION

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1968 on the varied responsibilities attached to the environmental section of the Health Department.

Dr. J. C. Lindsay retired as Medical Officer of Health to the Borough after 37 years and I wish to express my appreciation of his advice and co-operation during the years we worked together, and I welcome the opportunity of giving my full support to his successor Dr. N. McNeil who will act as Medical Officer of Health for the four districts in North East Hampshire.

Progress was made in the clearance of areas, already confirmed by the Ministry. The occupants of Church Street and Garnett Place Areas were rehoused and houses demolished. Some difficulty is being experienced with rehousing some tenants in the Alexandra Road and North Lane Clearance Areas, which will be solved in the new year with subsequent demolition of these unfit houses.

It has been decided to inspect the area bounded by Alexandra Road, Queens Road, and Perowne Street together with properties in Church Street and the detailed work of surveying every house in this proposed improvement area has commenced.

The scope of training at the Military Abattoir was widened for both the trainee Army butchers and the graders of Meat and Livestock Commission when pig killing was introduced. Your inspectors maintained their 100% inspection.

The poultry packing station received more frequent visits and two inspectors attended a refresher course at the beginning of the year. Other food premises were kept under supervision with regular inspections.

I wish to express my appreciation of the continued support and assistance of the Chairman and members of the Health Committee.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

GENERAL

It is the responsibility of the Health Department to ensure that houses are fit for occupation, and are concerned with the carrying out of repairs and closing and demolition of unfit houses. Informal action, however, is generally sufficient to get repair work executed and only in a minority of cases is formal action required. In this district the labour force is mainly engaged on new building work and some difficulty and delay is experienced by owners and agents in carrying out necessary repairs. The number of housing complaints are decreasing, due mainly to the continued demolition over the past years of unfit houses and also to the improvements carried out by owner/occupiers.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The existing legislation for grants is cumbersome and time consuming. Effective steps to stimulate the improvement of our older houses and stronger powers to secure the carrying out of repairs and maintenance work is necessary. The Government have indicated that new legislation will be introduced shortly. It is hoped to persuade owners to undertake improvements by offering greater financial incentives, such as increasing the grant ceiling and to include in grant aid improvement items of structural repair and replacement. In addition, attention is to be given to improvement of environment of area with tree planting, parking facilities etc.

The Local Authority have already decided on an area comprising of approximately 250 houses, and detailed inspection has already been commenced.

RENT ACT, 1957

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received.

SLUM CLEARANCE

The tenants of the Garnett Place and Church Street Clearance Areas have all been rehoused and the houses demolished. Four tenants remain in the Alexandra Road and North Lane Clearance Areas and it is hoped that they will be rehoused early in the new year, as the sites are urgently required for redevelopment.

Immediately houses are condemned rapid deterioration occurs, and therefore it is essential to rehouse tenants speedily to prevent unsatisfactory conditions arising. On a number of occasions it has been necessary to make the houses firmly secure to prevent the entry of undesirable persons.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Large houses unsuitable for occupation by the average family, quickly become let in multiple occupation in this area where we have an acute housing shortage despite the efforts of the Local Authority.

Where unsatisfactory conditions have been discovered immediate steps have been taken to reduce the number of families and to provide additional facilities. Constant vigilance on these properties is necessary owing to the frequent change of occupancy.

It is intended to strengthen the powers of Local Authorities to control these houses, in particular, to enable them by registration to regulate the conditions in which multiple occupation may be established or to prevent it.

LOCAL AND LAND CHARGES ETC.

Information was supplied in respect of 650 properties upon request for official search of the Land Charges Register, a decrease of 37 on the previous year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The main source of Atmospheric Pollution is the open coal fire. Domestic smoke pollution is very much a local matter and depends on the density of the population and its coal consumption in a relatively small surrounding area. It was necessary to deal informally with complaints from the burning of refuse and chippings at trade premises. Also a nuisance arising from the emission of smuts from the pumping house chimneys at the local waterworks.

The Clean Air Act 1968 introduced important developments in clean air policies especially in connection with controlling chimney heights.

NOISE NUISANCE

The powers which Local Authorities can exercise to control noise are contained in the Public Health Act 1936, as amended by the Noise Abatement Act 1960. It has been necessary to deal with certain firms operating road breakers and mobile compressors without mufflers and silencers.

Attention of management in two instances was sought for alleviating noise from refrigerator motors at butchers and dairy premises, and the provision of silencers at Army testing beds adjoining a new housing estate; the high revs. creating continuous high pitched whine. It is essential that vigilance be maintained by the planning authority on new industries proposed in or near built up areas. In the majority of instances management is most co-operative when matters are brought to their attention.

Some difficulty was experienced with one firm when night work was carried out. Noise from machinery and lorries operating to the premises caused considerable inconvenience to residents in adjoining houses. The firm concerned have done everything in their power to eliminate these troubles.

DRAINAGE

When unfit houses are being demolished the necessary supervision is maintained on the proper sealing of old drainage systems. It was necessary to seal the drainage system to all our prefab dwellings prior to demolition.

In one instance after detailed investigation, it was found that flooding of basement cellars was caused by cutting off an old drainage pipe, when developing adjoining land. Flooding from sewers and drains occurred during periods of heavy rainfall in certain parts of the Town, and the Council are preparing new drainage proposals to overcome this problem.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1965.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1965.

There are no premises within the Borough licensed under these Acts.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

The provisions of this Act are intended to ensure that animals are adequately housed and receive water, food, ventilation and warmth for their well being. Two premises are licensed as pet shops in the Borough, they are kept under supervision and maintained in a satisfactory manner.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

The number of registered premises is three.

SHOPS ACT 1950

Only minor infringements now take place under this Act. Three exemption orders have been granted to traders to open six days a week.

New legislation is urgently needed to deal with Sunday Trading.

SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING DAY) ACT 1965

Everyone is now accustomed to traders choosing their own closing day.

Some traders enjoy a five day week, the main shopping centre continues to close on Wednesday at 1.00 p.m.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

These do not present a problem in our built up area. One licence was renewed during the year.

Caravans attached to pleasure fairs and circuses visiting the town are regularly visited. These are usually sited in Corporation Parks and the necessary facilities are provided.

The Caravan Site Act 1968 has been introduced to protect caravan dwellers against arbitrary eviction and unreasonable charges.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

There is no registered Common Lodging House in the Borough.

R O D E N T A N D P E S T C O N T R O L

Regular attention is given to the Council's tip, sewage works, building sites and other premises where rats are likely to breed and become established.

All complaints are dealt with expeditiously, a free service being given to private dwellings, and business premises are charged on the actual costs. A business house and the two hospitals have a yearly contract.

Warfarin once more proved effective and the sewers were test baited as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The use of polythene bags prevents the poison being washed away by rain and inhibits mould growth, giving a longer effectiveness. The use of Alphachloralose has proved most effective for mice eradication.

PEST CONTROL

Details of the work and materials used by our Operator are summarised as follows.

Number of Properties inspected	821
Number of Properties found to be infested	210
Number of dwelling houses treated	210
Number of business and agricultural premises treated	43
Total number of visits, inspections, prebaiting and baiting	2117

TOTAL QUANTITY OF MATERIAL USED

3 cwt. Pinhead Oatmeal	20 lbs castor sugar
3 cwt. Cut wheat	20 lbs lard
95 lbs stale bread	5 gallons raw linseed oil
3,300 polythene bags	28 lbs sunflower seeds
2 lbs Alphachloralose.	

TOTAL QUANTITY OF POISONS USED

56 lbs Warfarin 5	1 lb Paranitrophenol
28 lbs Cymag	

The Council continued membership of the North Hants Pest Control Committee comprising eight Local Authorities whose meetings are now held biannually. Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Aldershot Military District and Hampshire Agricultural Executive are also represented. The technical lectures on rodents and other pests provide most valuable information.

During the year 17 wasps nests were destroyed. Householders seek advice from the Department on the eradication of various insects found in their homes. The British Museum has proved most helpful with their free identification service when unusual insects are discovered.

Ponds, ditches and watercourses in the Borough are inspected for mosquitoes and treatment carried out if found necessary.

There appears to be an increase in the pigeon population invading various buildings throughout the town. They are attracted by householders who continually feed them. This is a problem which may have to be dealt with at some future date.

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

On receipt of complaint of infestation by fleas and bugs from an occupier or owner of private houses the necessary disinfastation is carried out on a rechargeable basis. Prior inspection for vermin of all prospective Council tenants' furniture and effects is made, and treatment arranged if necessary.

ASSISTED BURIALS, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50.

The Local Authority is responsible for the burial or cremation of any person who has died in the district (other than in hospital) without known relatives or financial means or where no suitable funeral arrangements can be made by any other person. In one instance this was necessary.

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

It is surprising that occupiers of offices and shops are still unaware of the duty imposed by Section 49 of the Act regarding registration.

Premises are generally of a good standard, and occupiers have co-operated well in dealing with matters brought to their notice.

It is customary to write and inform occupiers of any contraventions and make follow up visits at a later date.

The examination of plans of new development and alterations of existing premises is carried out and any necessary recommendations made to the Planning Department.

In one instance part of a building was taken over which did not comply with the regulations. The firm went into voluntary liquidation, vacated premises and thus avoided legal proceedings.

It was not necessary to initiate legal proceedings during the year under review.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	No. of registered premises at end of year	No of registered premises receiving a general inspection
Offices	9	88	24
Retail shops	11	290	74
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	21	15
Catering Establishments open to the public	-	23	1
Fuel storage depots	-	3	-
T O T A L S	21	425	114
TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT - 164			

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	No. of Contraventions found	Section	No. of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness -	15	Eating facilities -
5	Overcrowding -	16	Floors, passages and stairs -
6	Temperature 1	17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery -
7	Ventilation -	18	Protection of young persons working dangerous machinery -
8	Lighting 1	19	Training of young persons working dangerous machinery -
9	Sanitary Conveniences 2	23	Prohibition of heavy work -
10	Washing Facilities 1	24	First aid general provisions 1
11	Supply of drinking water -		Other matters 2
12	clothing accommodation -		
13	Sitting facilities -		
14	Seats (Sedentary workers) -		
		TOTAL	8

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed.
Offices	984
Retail shops	2086
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	365
Catering establishments open to the public	169
Fuel storage depots	13
T O T A L	3617
TOTAL MALES	1624
TOTAL FEMALES	1993

ACCIDENTS

Some of the accidents notified were due to personal carelessness on the part of the employee and were in no way due to any default on the part of the employers. These accidents involved sprains and strains from handling goods and injuries from use of hand tools.

REPORTED ACCIDENTS.

These occurred as follows:

Wholesale shops, warehouses	2
Offices	1
Retail Shops	9
T O T A L	12

Each case was investigated and the necessary advice or formal warning given.

FACTORIES

The following tables give details of the administration of the Factories Act, 1961, during the year.

INSPECTIONS

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (Non mechanical)	6	2	-	-
Factories (Mechanical)	142	64	5	-
Other premises	3	5	-	-
T O T A L	151	71	5	-

The portion of the Act administered by Local Authority officers is so small that it could be incorporated with the duties of the Factory Inspector and would save duplication of visits by various officers.

NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	3	-

OUTWORKERS

One notification was received in respect of outworkers engaged in the making of wearing apparel. A home visit was made and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

The following is a list of trades carried out at the registered factories.

Battery manufacturers	Briar pipe makers	Hatter
Book repairers	Coffin makers	Knitwear
Cardboard cartons	Concrete products	Launderette
Cycle repairers	Dressmakers	Medal maker
Dairy	Electric blanket makers	Musical instrument maker
Electrical engineering	Light engineering	Plumbers
Opticians	Waste food by-products	Polo stick manufacturers
Printing	Firewood merchants	Marine store
Photographers	Glass Cutter	Radio & T.V. repairers
Sausage makers	Joinery and timer products	Sculptor (monumental)
Sign makers	Laudries	Saddlers
Tailors	Motor repairs	Typewriter repairers
Tent makers	Manufacturing chemist	Upholsterers.
Weighing machine repairers	French polisher	Sewing machine repairers
Bakers		

I N S P E C T I O N A N D S U P E R V I S I O N O F F O O D

INSPECTION OF MEAT

The new military abattoir has now been in operation for some twelve months, and pigs are now included in the weekly slaughter.

This building provides lecture rooms, changing rooms, cold storage etc. and provides the most modern facilities for the training of military personnel and Ministry graders with practical and theoretical training. There is little adverse comment one could make except perhaps that a larger Slaughtering Hall would be an advantage.

Your inspectors welcome the change of working in ideal surroundings and maintained their demanding one hundred per cent inspection task. The charges as laid down in the regulations were made by this Authority for this service. Each carcass after inspection is stamped by the examining officer that it is fit for human consumption. The traditional wiping cloth has disappeared by the introduction of the Hygiene Regulations 1968 and now fine water sprays are used for cleaning carcasses.

Improved animal husbandry has reduced the incidence of animal disease and new slaughterhouse techniques have reduced other risks to the consumer.

The majority of butchers obtain supplies from wholesalers in other districts and a watchful eye is kept on these transport vehicles. Frequent visits are made to the two local depots receiving meat imported from Ireland.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	1167	103	-	1798	835
Number Inspected	1167	103	-	1798	835
<u>All Diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-
Parts	732	72	-	278	167
Percentage	62.7%	69.9%	-	15.5%	20%
<u>T.B. and Cysticercosis</u>					
Parts	6	-	-	-	42
Parts treated by refrigeration	5	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

As compared with 1967 when no carcasses were found to be affected by Cysticercus Bovis, this year 5 cases were found with viable cysts and were consigned for the requisite cold storage treatment prior to being released for human consumption. Carcasses consigned to cold stores situated outside the Borough, are suitably labelled and are supervised and released under direction from that Authority's Inspector.

THE WEIGHT OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL AT ABATTOIR AMOUNTED TO:

5 tons 17 cwts. 1 qtr. 6 lbs.

FOOD CONDEMNED (IN OTHER FOOD PREMISES)

Meat and Meat Products

28 lbs pork
24 lbs pigs kidneys
52 lbs rump beef
39 lbs ox kidneys
118 lbs ox liver
5 lbs sausage meat
23 lbs loin beef
13 lbs flank beef
1 hindquarter of beef (147 lbs)
235 lbs of beef
43 lbs sweetbreads
30 lbs rabbit

Fish

77 lbs plaice
11¹/₄ lbs skate

Groceries, fruit, etc.

46 packets cheese
24 lbs parsley
1,480 lbs pears
40 lbs grapes
1,120 lbs carrots

Canned goods.

415 tins miscellaneous foodstuffs (551 lbs)
141 tins meat (557 lbs)

Frozen Foods.

574 packets frozen foodstuffs (1,107 lbs)

Confectionery

3,610 packets = 3¹/₂ cwt (approx)

THE WEIGHT OF OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AMOUNTED TO: 3 tons 2 cwts. 1 qtr.

TOTAL WEIGHT OF ALL FOOD, INCLUDING DISEASED MEAT, ETC., CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR:

8 tons 19 cwts. 2 qtrs. 6 lbs.

POULTRY INSPECTION

We have one of the largest poultry processing establishments in the country with an annual throughput of over 7 million birds. This company has complete control over breeding stock, hatcheries, broiler houses and feeding stock.

It maintains its own spotter system operated by its own staff for the grading and rejection of birds. Your inspectors have increased their supervision and when 'hens' are being killed, usually during an evening, they carry out a full examination. Realising the importance of this branch of the work, two inspectors attended the special poultry courses during the year.

During the frequent visits to this establishment careful watch is taken to ensure that the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 are observed.

There is a daily removal of feathers and inedible offal which presents no problems.

Total number of birds processed during the year:

6,875,646

Total number of birds rejected as unfit:

31,570

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OTHER FOOD.

A condemnation certificate is issued for all meat and other foods condemned. Unfit meat and offal condemned at Abattoir is stained prior to removal for processing into fertiliser. Food condemned at shops and warehouses is disposed of on the Corporation tip under supervision.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Three slaughtermen were licensed by the Corporation during the year.

BAKEHOUSES

There are six small bakeries, none of modern construction, in the Borough.

A large amount of bread and confectionery purchased from shops in the Borough is manufactured outside the area.

LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963.

There are no premises in the Borough coming within the provisions of these Regulations.

COMPLAINTS OF FOREIGN BODIES AND SUBSTANCES IN FOOD

All complaints are thoroughly investigated, which means interviewing purchaser, shopkeeper and manufacturer. The special sub committee have considered these cases on the facts presented and decided whether or not to take legal proceedings or to issue a severe warning.

ICE CREAM

119 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream, the majority retailing the products manufactured by the two leading firms in the country. We have six premises manufacturing a cold mix.

During the year 16 samples were taken. Continual check is kept on mobile vehicles entering the Borough from as far afield as 30 miles.

MILK SUPPLY

The retail trade in the Borough is mainly concentrated in the hands of three firms. One has an H.T.S.T. plant in the Borough, the other two having local cold store depots, the milk being received daily from outside processing plants.

Small quantities of Sterilised milk are sold locally, and although Ultra Heat Treated milk has not been generally accepted I can foresee a good market for this commodity in the future.

Two Dealers (Pre-packed Milk) Licences and one Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licence have been issued during the year. All milk including that delivered to schools is regularly sampled, and I am pleased to report that once again 99 samples taken during the year were satisfactory.

The misuse of bottles still continues and I wonder how long it will take before milk is supplied in cardboard tetrapac or plastic non returnable containers.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT AND ORDERS

Shopkeepers are reminded of their responsibilities and the provisions of this Act and Order. The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 7. Order 1934 Amendment Order 1967 came into operation during the year. This prohibits the importation into, or the sale, or exposure for sale in the United Kingdom of certain kinds of imported meat and edible offals unless it bears an indication of origin applied in the manner specified in the Order.

FOOD HYGIENE

The Food Hygiene Regulations were steadily enforced in the surveillance of the handling, preparation and storage of food for sale. Our work in promoting satisfactory standards of cleanliness in food premises is of any advisory nature and persuasion is widely used to remedy unsatisfactory conditions, and traders show a good response to these requests. Legal proceedings are necessary when persuasion fails.

Once again the importance of stock rotation has been stressed, and shopkeepers are beginning to value their own coding for limited shelf life commodities.

Most Local Authorities would welcome the compulsory registration and licensing of all food premises.

The following table classifies food premises subject to Food Hygiene Regulations 1960.

Type of Premises	Number	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16 (W.H. basin and H and C)	No. to which Regulation 19 applies (sinks)	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Butchers	19	19	19	19
Bakehouses	6	6	6	6
Bakers confectioners	10	10	10	10
Food markets	5	5	5	5
Confectioners	34	34	34	34
Cafes & Restaurants	32	32	32	32
Grocers	68	68	68	68
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	18	18	18	18
Fishmongers	4	4	4	4
Fish Fryers	8	8	8	8
Public Houses, Hotels and other licensed premises	51	51	51	51
Factory and school canteens	17	17	17	17
Milk Pasteurising	1	1	1	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers	6	6	6	6

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations have been enforced throughout the year.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

110 samples were obtained under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 for the year ended 31st March, 1969, and examined by our Public Analyst. These are as follows:-

Drugs	32
Milk	9
Sausages (Beef & Pork)	12
Meat Products	16
Ice Cream	2
Miscellaneous Foods	39

The Public Analyst commented on the following samples:

1. Top Diet Loaf
2. Coconut Oil
3. Mango slices
4. Jalaby
5. Apricot Fruit Simple
6. Meringue Nests
7. Turkey and Veal loaf.

We endeavour to sample a wide variety of food and keep special watch on new products appearing on the market.

When the Public Analyst considers that there has been a breach of requirements relating to labelling, informal action has achieved the necessary alterations to the labels or the withdrawal of the commodity.

545 samples of foodstuffs were examined in Zone No.2. for the presence of pesticide.

It was with great regret that we learnt in January 1968 that Mr. Moir our Public Analyst had died suddenly. The Council appointed Mr. Palgrave as his successor.

INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following classified table shows details of the nature and number of inspections made during the year and the number of notices served.

(A) NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS

Houses inspected under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts	818
Drainage and drain testing	497
Water supply and sampling	8
Infectious diseases	88
Vacant lands and dumps	112
Watercourses and ditches	67
Shops inspected under Shops Act. 1950	13
Pet shops	24
Council houses prior to vacation and prospective tenants for Council houses	560
Houses in multiple occupation	6
Chicken factory	152
Schools	7
Theatres and Cinemas	2
Smoke nuisance	18
Noise abatement	33
Mortgage investigations (overcrowding)	177
Offices, shops and railway premises Act 1963	119

Slaughterhouses	165
Butchers	108
Fishmongers and poulterers	34
Greengrocers and fruiterers	59
Grocers	110
Fried fish shops	22
Dairies	11
Ice cream premises	30
Restaurants	158
Food stalls	64
Bakehouses	8
Other food premises	23
Vehicles and stalls	25
Food and drugs sampling	89
Milk sampling	94

446 complaints were received and investigated during the year.

(B) NJMBER OF NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary notices	55
Preliminary notices complied with	30

HOUSES IMPROVED

Roofs repaired	16
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	11
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	3
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired or renewed	10
Floors repaired or renewed	5
Windows repaired and made to open	10
Doors repaired or renewed	2
Stairs repaired	2
Damp walls remedied	9
Brickwork and rendering repaired or renewed	5
W.C.'s repaired or renewed	6
Water heaters provided or repaired	1
Chimneys repaired	1
Accumulatons of rubbish removed	4
Airbricks repaired or renewed	2
Ventilation provided	1
Sinks renewed	1
Providing suitable cooking facilities	2

